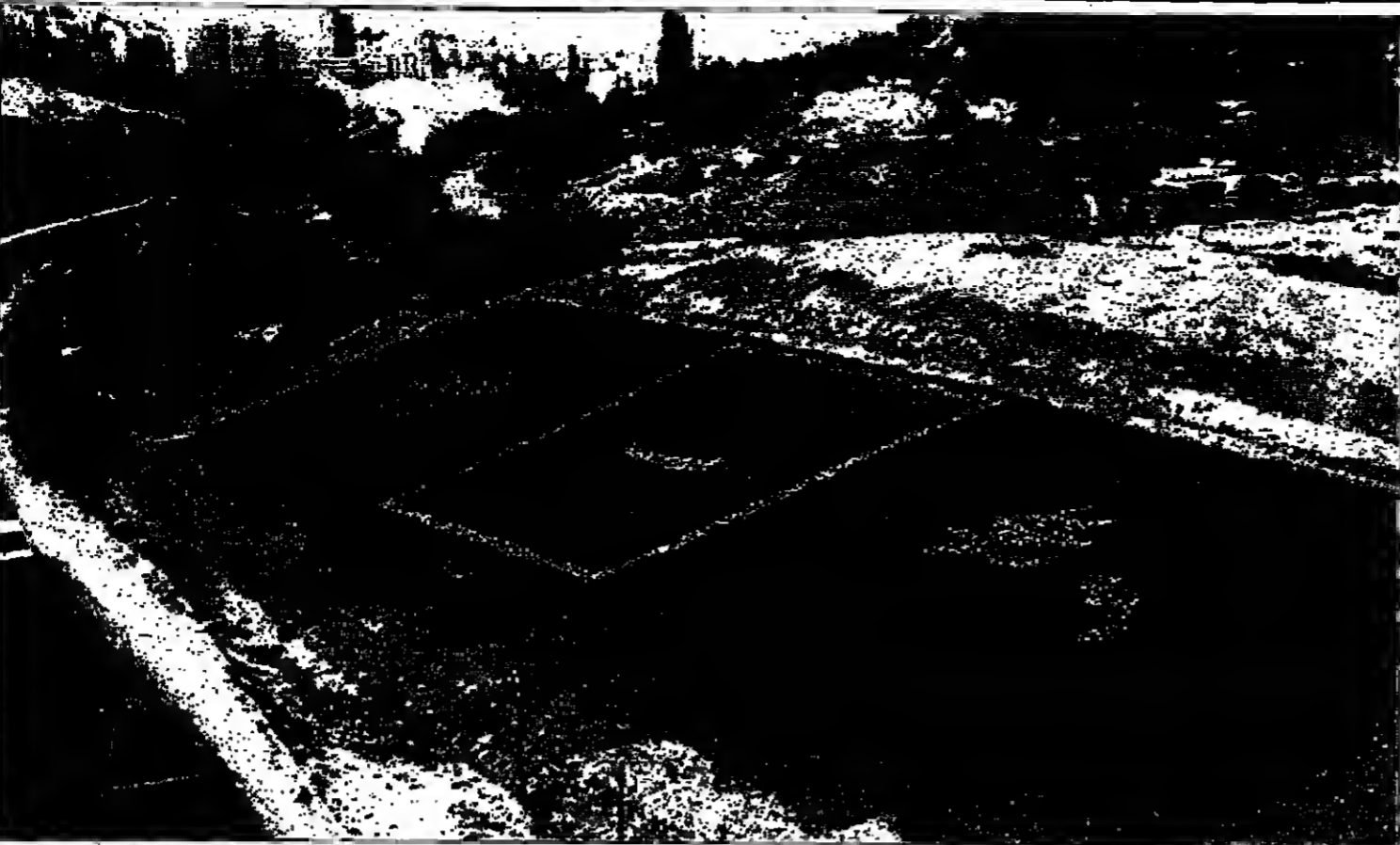


Levy, Netanyahu hold working session

SARAH HONG
DAVID Levy will appear as a guest in the (L) and (R) committee sessions. Levy is expected to appear with Netanyahu's cabinet members in the (L) session. Netanyahu is expected to appear with Levy's cabinet members in the (R) session. The sessions will be held in the (L) and (R) sessions.



250,000 bulbs that the Dutch Friends of Israel donated to Israel in December have blossomed into three pictures at the Jerusalem Botanical Gardens in Givat Ram. (Ariel Jerusalem)

Egged chairman passed polygraph before arrest

EGGED chairman Shlomo Levine, who was arrested last week on suspicion of receiving millions of shekels in bribes during the 1980s from Mercedes dealers, underwent two lie detector tests even before his arrest, it was revealed yesterday.

RAINE MARCUS
he or any of his family members had bank accounts abroad. In Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court last week, National Fraud Squad detectives claimed that Levine had deposited huge sums of bribe money in Swiss bank accounts.

and trust in Shlomo Levine. Details of allegations were available to police several years ago, and were then examined fully and found to be false, Ramer said.

Nimrodi's requests on indictment clarification rejected

REQUESTS by the defense lawyers of Ma'ariv publisher Ofer Nimrodi to cancel or clarify the indictment on charges of wiretapping and obstructing justice were rejected by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday.

RAINE MARCUS
witness in February 1995 against Nimrodi and others in return for \$200,000 and the cancellation of more than 40 charges of wiretapping.

attorney should have itemized which of them operated for Nimrodi or Ronen, "or if someone else acted on behalf of them."

Ministry weighs adding folic acid to flour

THE Health Ministry will soon conduct nutritional and epidemiological surveys to determine whether there is a need to add folic acid to flour and baked goods to significantly reduce the incidence of spina bifida and other neural-tube defects in fetuses, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

JUDY SIEGEL
of the folic acid in the entire population, especially fertile women. Since the neural tube develops early in pregnancy, it is often too late for women to take folic acid tablets when they learn they are pregnant.

green vegetables were not enough to increase the level of folic acid in the diet of fertile women.

Court issues injunction against poisoning cats

LIAI COLLINS
THE cats at Kibbutz Bahan in Emek Hefer, won a reprieve yesterday when a Kfar Sava Magistrate's Court issued a temporary injunction halting the mass poisoning that had been scheduled for tonight. The injunction was granted to the Cats Welfare Society, which noted that such poisonings are illegal under the Anti-Cruelty to Animals Law.

NEWS IN BRIEF

- More students matriculate**
The number of high school students who obtained matriculation certificates (*bagrut*) increased to 38 percent last year, compared with 34 percent in 1994 and 32.5 percent in 1992, Education Minister Amnon Rubinstein announced yesterday.
- Performance prizes to be awarded tonight**
Arts and Science Minister Shulamit Aloni will present the 1995 Arts and Culture Authority Israeli Music Performance Prizes tonight at the Tel Aviv Museum.
- CNN most popular foreign news here**
CNN International's 24-hour news network outranks other foreign cable news by close to 60 percent.
- Postal workers who are robbed to get therapy**
Postal branch workers who are robbed will get immediate psychological relief under a program between the Postal Authority and the Hadassah Vocational Counseling Institute.
- Mayors' Conference opens in Jerusalem**
Mayors of 50 cities from around the world are arriving here today for an international mayors conference.

Medics to accompany MDA drivers at night

JUDY SIEGEL
MAGEN David Adom ambulance drivers will be accompanied by medics during the night shift, thanks to an agreement mediated yesterday by Prime Minister Shimon Peres in which the Treasury will allocate NIS 7.5 million for 68 job slots.

Alcoholism in-patient center closes

ESTHER HECHT
THE staff at the country's only in-patient alcoholism treatment center has been forced to take leave, and 18 of the 27 patients have been sent home, according to Dr. Sergio Marchevsky, who heads the Ramat Gan facility.

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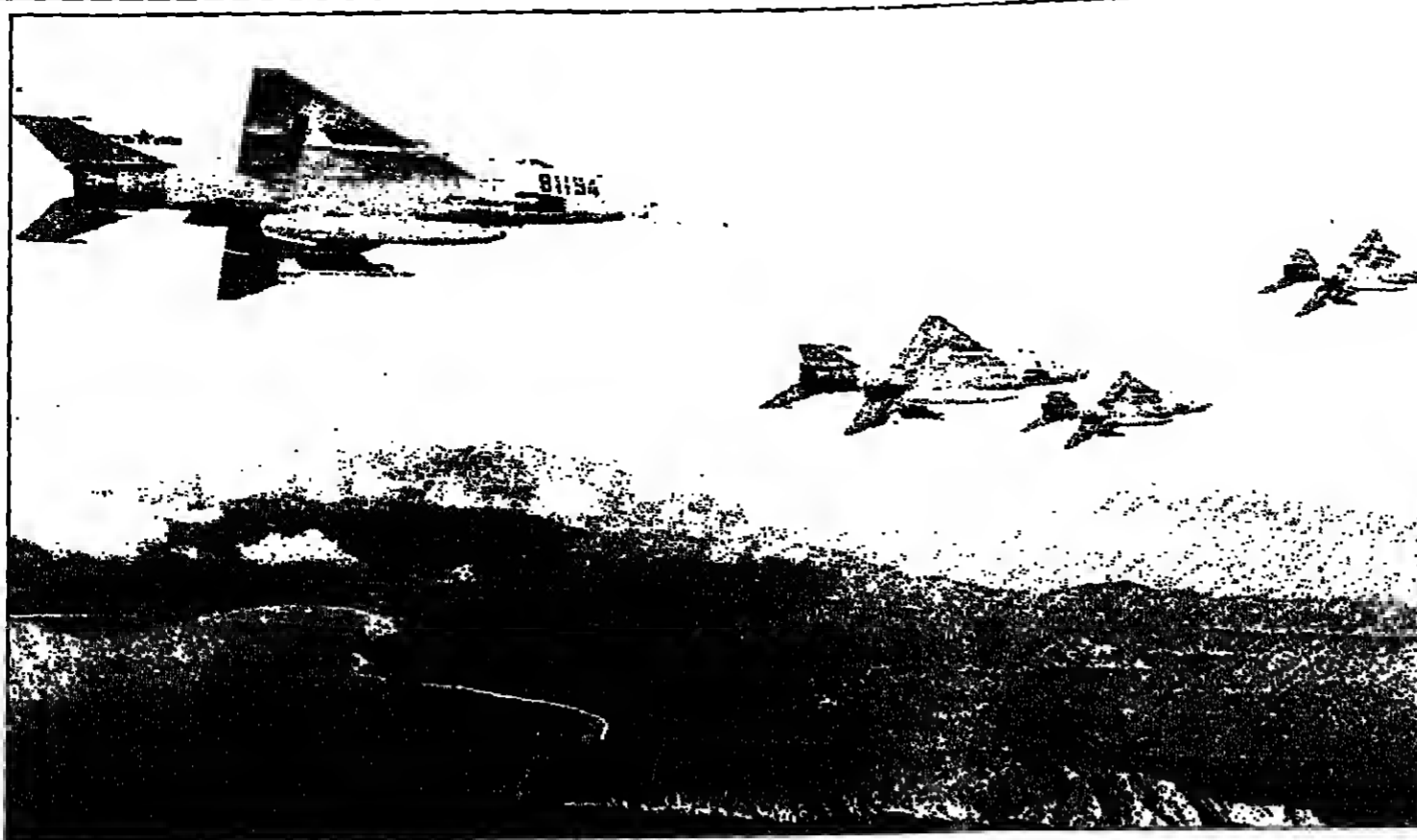
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Nigerian polls claim up to four lives

LAGOS (Reuters) - Up to four people were killed in violence during Nigeria's municipal polls...



Chinese MIG21 fighter jets carry out live-fire exercises near an unidentified island close to Taiwan on Saturday.

Taiwanese flee outlying islands

ON the eve of a new round of Chinese war games, a ship jammed with Taiwanese and their belongings evacuated more than half the population...

News agencies TAIPEI

just before the elections," Lee said in a televised speech yesterday.

"Its power came from guns and it relies on guns to maintain its power, and the biggest threat to its power is the democratic direct election across the Taiwan Strait," Lee added.

China's war games are scheduled to last until after Taiwan's presidential election next Saturday. They are intended to drive voters away from President Lee, whom China accuses of dropping their shared goal of reunification.

China said yesterday the military exercises were working.

"People on the island realize even more that Lee Teng-hui himself created the tensions in the Taiwan Straits," the official Xinhua News Agency said.

However, Lee's standing in opinion polls has changed little since the start of the crisis, and some opposition supporters are even expected to vote for him as a gesture of defiance at China.

China regards Taiwan as a renegade province, and said yesterday that it reserves the right to use force if the island declares independence. The two sides have flourishing trade ties, but Taiwan refuses to discuss reunification until China starts democratizing.

China has been making menacing military moves since Lee visited the United States last June, which Chinese leaders took as proof that Taiwan was intent on going independent.

Taiwan's China Times said China may use a high tide today to practice beach landings on Pingtan Island, near the Chu Islands.

The newspaper report yesterday quoted unidentified military officials.

The Chu islets and other Taiwanese islands lie within a few miles of the Chinese coast.

"The exercises are so close to East Chu islet, and everyone feels uneasy," an unidentified man from Chu told television station TVBS after being evacuated to nearby Matsu Island.

Asked where her family was going, one young girl said, "To Taiwan, to take refuge."

Shops and schools on Matsu are closed, Taiwanese TV reported. It said hotels there and on the coastal island of Quemoy farther south are filled with worried parents and girlfriends of draftees serving on the islands.

Xinhua, the Chinese news agency, noted the "chaos" that the tensions have caused in Taiwan: property prices have fallen, depositors are cleaning out bank accounts and some people are fleeing.

Despite the satisfied tone of the commentary, China is also trying to reassure Taiwanese investors their mainland businesses are secure.

"No matter what happens, the legal rights of Taiwan business people in the Chinese mainland will always be protected, and trade across the straits is encouraged," an Min, a senior foreign trade official, was quoted in the state-run Business Weekly as saying.

China's Business Weekly said China-Taiwan trade rose in 1995 to \$18 billion, but the rate of increase was only half that of overall trade growth.

In addition, it said, Taiwanese investment in the mainland fell 11.4 percent last year to \$3 billion.

Britain silent for Dunblane dead

DUNBLANE, Scotland (AP) - A minute's silence fell across Britain yesterday as the nation honored 16 kindergarten children and their teacher massacred by a local gunman in this small Scottish town.

Television and radio networks stopped broadcasting at 9.30, shoppers stood silent in supermarkets.

At London's Heathrow Airport and other big airports, planes due to depart delayed starting up engines, and passengers stood in silence at the four terminals.

Silence fell, too, at major train stations. Television screens silently rolled smiling pictures of the 11 girls and five boys slain with teacher Gwenne Mayor in the gymnasium of Dunblane's elementary school.

Thomas Hamilton, a resentful loner and suspected pedophile, then killed himself.

In Dunblane, a solemn congregation, including parents of some of the murdered children, packed the beautiful 13th century cathedral for a service. A thousand others, heads bowed and some weeping, stood outside in cold, overcast weather.

Young children stayed for the first part of the service which normally would mark Mother's Day yesterday.

They were led out to Sunday school after the Presbyterian minister asked them to hold hands, while he read out the names of the dead children.

"Even grown-ups don't understand why this has happened," the Rev. Colin McIntosh told them. "It is not wrong to cry... it is not wrong to remember all the good times we had with our friends."

In the small Roman Catholic Church, a swollen congregation of 400 joined in praying. "As we mourn their passing from this life, comfort us with the knowledge that they live now in your loving embrace."

The queen and her daughter then went to the school gate to lay bouquets. Hundreds of floral tributes from around the world have been arriving day and night at the gate.

The royal party then traveled to the infirmary, where five of the injured children and two teachers are recovering.

The school is to reopen Friday after a week of funerals beginning today. The first will be for two 5-year-olds who were best friends, Emma Crozier and Joanna Ross.

"They were bright little girls, wee sparklers, little bunnies," said the Rev. William Gilmour, minister at the church both children attended. "Everyone in the church knew them and knew their families."

Teacher Gwenne Mayor, 45, will be buried Thursday.

The massacre has raised questions about how Hamilton, a loner who complained of being branded a pedophile, was licensed by police to own four semiautomatic handguns under Britain's strict gun-control laws.

Hamilton was angered by attempts by authorities to prevent him from running boys' clubs. He was widely regarded locally as unstable.

Five days before the massacre, Hamilton wrote a rambling letter to the queen denying he was a "pervert."

Sinn Fein warns against elected forum in Ulster

BELFAST (Reuters) - The IRA's Sinn Fein political arm reiterated yesterday its opposition to Britain's proposal to hold elections in Northern Ireland as a prelude to peace talks.

Chief Sinn Fein strategist Martin McGuinness said that if London set up a regional assembly, pro-British Unionists could use it to thwart progress in peace negotiations.

Unionist supporters of the province's link with Britain have already denounced Anglo-Irish plans for June talks, accusing Britain of relaxing demands for urgent guerrilla disarmament to appease republicans.

After 10 days of discussions with political parties, except Sinn Fein, Britain is shortly to announce plans for an election in

May as a stepping-stone to round-table negotiations.

"The most worrying aspect of all of this would be the establishment of an elected body at Stormont (Belfast). This is something which is complete anathema to nationalists and republicans," McGuinness said.

Britain says it does not plan a return to an old-style Protestant-dominated regional parliament, but participants in all-party talks on Northern Ireland's future must be shown to have democratic legitimacy.

Unionists say the IRA must give up its arms before they will negotiate with Sinn Fein. They are angry at Anglo-Irish proposals that the question of disarmament should be part of a broad agenda for talks, not the first item.

THE POMEGRANATE PENDANT: A Historical Novel by Dvora Waysman

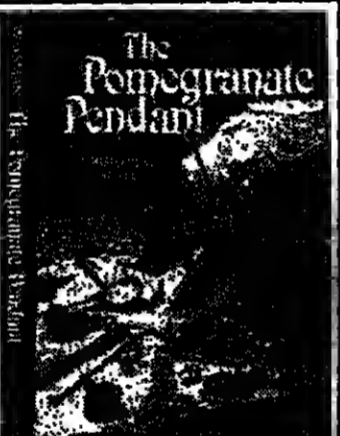
This is a novel of Jerusalem, seen through the eyes of Mazal ben-Yehya - a fourteen year old newlywed in Sana'a in the year 1881, through the years in the Jewish Quarter, to the finale in 1956. The events, people and streets of Jerusalem are made real for the reader.

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Russia unveils new Concordsky

MOSCOW (AP) - Russia's supersonic passenger jet - the Concordsky - is making a comeback.

The latest version of the needle-nosed Tu-144 aircraft was unveiled yesterday at an airfield near Moscow where it will begin six months of air trials with the participation of NASA. The program aims at developing supersonic civil transport by the turn of the century.

The Tu-144 was the world's first supersonic passenger plane, making its debut in December 1968, just days before the maiden flight of Concorde.

The Soviet aircraft was dubbed "Concordsky" by Westerners because it so closely resembled the Concorde.

The SST program was shelved after the jetliners proved to be economically inefficient and one of them crashed at the 1973 Paris Air Show.

Advertisement for an international conference to save Peres and Arafat. Includes text about the purpose, participants, and a call to action.

Advertisement for an opera performance by The Municipality of Tel Aviv-Yafo. Includes details about the performance dates, faculty, and ticket information.

Einstein and space objects are relative

NEW YORK (AP) - Albert Einstein's manuscript with the Special Theory of Relativity left the auction block unbought, demonstrating that more than time is relative.

Sotheby's estimate for the 72-page paper, handwritten in German in 1912, was \$4 million to \$6 million; it sold to a private American collector in 1987 for \$1.2m.

But the sales room was silent on Saturday as auctioneer David Redden started the bidding at \$2 million. He gave up at \$3.3 million. There was no bid above the secret minimum price set by the seller and Sotheby's.

Earlier in the day, a dog space suit fetched \$22,000 and a hunk of Sputnik 1 sold for \$14,000 at an auction of space memorabilia from the former Soviet Union.

But a space capsule got no takers. "What on earth would you do with it?" wondered George Glazer, a globe dealer at the sale.

More than 400 lots were for sale; sellers included cosmonauts, engineers and companies that designed and produced space gear.

Among the bids: The 1959 dog space suit, which was sold for well above its presale estimate of \$10,000 to \$15,000. Three anonymous telephone bidders had panted for it.

The fragment of an oxygen tank from Sputnik 1, launched on Oct. 4, 1957. Its \$14,000 hammer price eclipsed the estimate of \$1,000 to \$1,500. It was the property of cosmonaut Georgy Grechko, the engineer who retrieved it.

Advertisement for a performance by The Jerusalem Post and AACI 5 Towns Branch. Topic: 'The Irish and the Jews'. Includes date, time, and admission information.



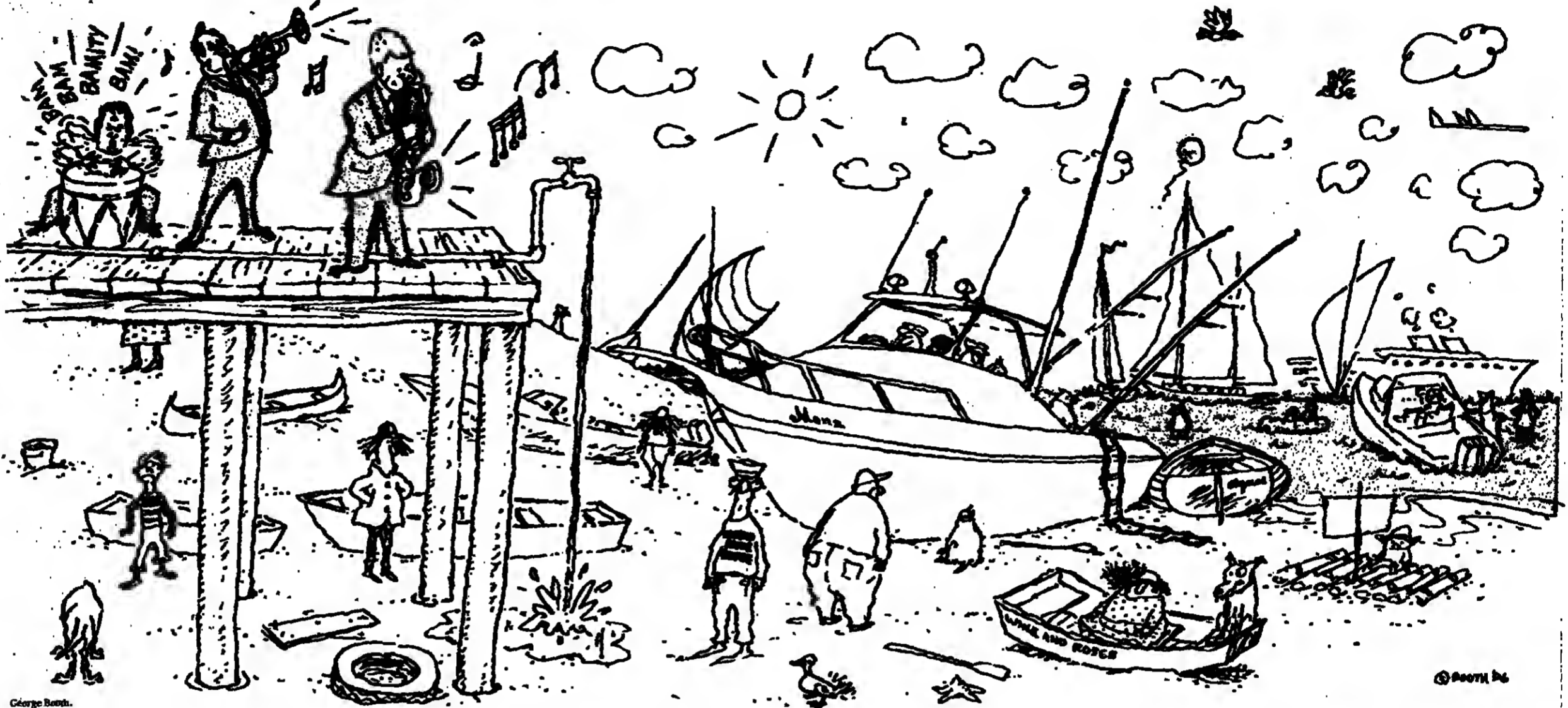
The Jerusalem Post
Great divide
EPRAM ZUROFF

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Trickle Down It's a Slow-Growth Economy, Stupid



George Boneh

By LOUIS UCHITELLE

SO much goes unsaid when Bob Dole calls for a balanced budget and less regulation to get the economy booming again. Or when Bill Clinton offers his formula of more public spending on job training and education to bring back the old prosperity. As the chief rivals for the Presidency, they are engaging in a rather traditional campaign debate — one that assumes the American economy can go back to the high growth of another era.

That is what goes unsaid. The candidates challenge each other with conflicting nostrums for generating growth. Push the right policy buttons, they say, and presto, the economy will boom. What they don't debate is whether strong growth — the sort that would raise living standards and make layoffs less frequent — is in fact possible.

Such growth is not possible, according to the great majority of American economists. No campaign formula,

whether from Republicans or Democrats, Steve Forbes or Patrick J. Buchanan, will change that stark reality in the rest of this century. "The candidates are promising what no President can deliver," said Robert M. Solow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a Nobel laureate in economics.

History and circumstances, in sum, have locked the United States into a level of economic growth that, measured against expectations raised by the 1996 Presidential campaign, is politically unacceptable. "It might be good for our politics if some candidate acknowledged this," said William Kristol, editor of the Weekly Standard and a Republican strategist, addressing an issue that most politicians don't, in public.

Living Modestly

If the candidates did, and the public accepted the verdict (Mr. Kristol says Americans, being hard-headed and practical, probably would), then a new set of policies and campaign promises would almost certainly

have to arise. They would focus not on how to make the economy swell, lifting all boats, but how to live with the modest growth that is possible. What is possible, the economists say, is much less than what the Presidential candidates seem to promise.

That discrepancy has not surfaced yet in the election campaign. But it is implicit in some of the Administration's proposals. While Mr. Clinton's economists don't broadcast the view that economic growth has its ceiling, they push for policies that in effect recognize that belief. For example, they advocate a proposal that is gaining bipartisan support: if layoffs are to be endemic, then workers should be equipped, by law, with "portable" benefits, meaning they would keep pensions and health insurance whatever their job status.

"It is another version of unemployment compensation," said Laura D'Andrea Tyson, head of the President's National Economic Council.

Portable benefits was hardly a front-and-center theme in the primary elections just ending. Instead, the economics reflected in the political rhetoric has been

this: pull the right policy levers and the economy will grow, as it did in the 1960's, a hugely generous decade that Mr. Dole, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Buchanan suggest can be resurrected.

Happy Faces

"In a Dole Administration," the candidate said recently, "we're going to liberate the great engine of free enterprise." Neither Mr. Dole nor President Clinton quantifies his ideal growth rate. The President, spotlighting the present, says instead, "Our economy is the healthiest it has been in three decades" — ignoring the fact that three decades ago, in the 1960's, the economy expanded at more than twice today's growth rate. Still, the President paints rainbows for the future.

Pushing to spend more on education, for example, the President suggests that corporate America would spew out high-paying jobs for growing hordes of the

Continued on page 3

Politics as Usual
In Africa, ethnic loyalties threaten national consensus.
By Howard French **2**

Guerrilla Advertising
What do a vodka bottle, a fur coat and a bloody nose have in common?
By Steven Greenhouse **4**

THE DOWNSIZING OF AMERICA
Letters From America

To the Editor

3

Gunboat Diplomacy, '96 Model

By PHILIP SHENON

ONLY hours after the orders went out from the White House last weekend, 81,000 tons of hardened gray steel began to shake to life in the Persian Gulf. The aircraft carrier Nimitz picked up speed, slicing through

the briny waters of the gulf, its course set due east. President Clinton had ordered the Nimitz to join another carrier, the Independence, off Taiwan as a reminder to China that the United States intended to protect its Taiwanese friends.

In fighting for its slice of the Pentagon budget, the Navy could not have asked for better symbolism — a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, that most powerful symbol of seaborne might, rushing to protect a threatened ally, projecting American military supremacy in a corner of the world central to the American economy.

For many in Asia outside of China, the reaction was gratitude — and relief. The Taiwan Government said the American warships would be "helpful, stabilizing and, hopefully, also persuasive" in moderating Beijing's behavior in the runup to Taiwan's national elections next Saturday. Said a Southeast Asian diplomat: "We cannot antagonize the Chinese by saying it publicly, but everybody will be more com-

portable with American ships in place."

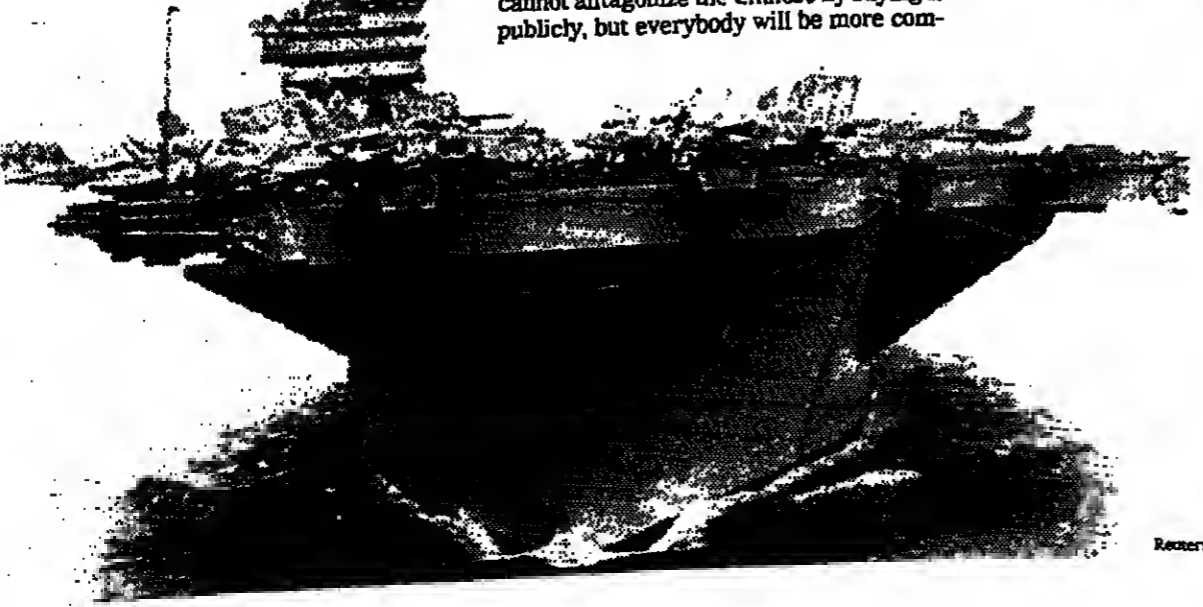
A quarter century after the humiliations of the Vietnam War, the cries of "Yankee, Go Home" once heard across Asia have been largely replaced with equally anguished pleas of "Yankee, Stay Here."

In most of Asia, the American military long ago shed whatever image it had as the war machine of an ogreish superpower. Today, the image — accurate or not — is one of the honest broker that can help keep the peace, and as the only counterweight to China's growing military power.

The Navy was deploying off Taiwan "in a precautionary measure," said Vice Adm. Archie Ray Clemens, the commander of the United States Seventh Fleet, in a telephone interview from his command ship, the Blue Ridge, as it sailed from Indonesia to the South China Sea to keep watch on Chinese missile tests near Taiwan. "We do not want to see escalation,"

Continued on page 2

The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz.



Justice Delayed

Agreeing Not to Agree

By LINDA GREENHOUSE

AS soon as a Federal appeals court decided, early this month, that the Constitution gives terminally ill people the right to a doctor's assistance in hastening death, the speculation began: What would the Supreme Court say?

Was there a chance that this provocative ruling could survive review by a Court that is notably skeptical of "new" constitutional rights? Or might at least five Justices, a bare majority, agree with the appeals court that Supreme Court precedents on abortion and on the right of patients to reject unwanted medical care have logically brought the law to the point of sustaining assisted suicide?

While the prospects are fascinating, there is one question that has scarcely been asked: Will the Court take the case?

Yet, increasingly, that is the question to ask before diving into the merits of any particularly challenging issue that floats within the Court's orbit. The Justices' handling of their docket has struck lawyers who practice before the Court, and others who monitor its shrinking calendar, as ever more baffling if not downright quirky.

The Court may or may not agree to review the assisted suicide ruling. Strong arguments can be made either way. No appeal has even been filed yet, and any decision is months away. The point here is to offer not a prediction but a caveat: the more tantalizing a case looks, the less likely the Justices are to accept it these days.

The Court's docket has plenty of admir-



ty cases (two will be argued on Tuesday), tax cases (four within the next two weeks) and bankruptcy cases (a steady diet). Yet the Justices have recently bypassed an array of eye-catching cases. Among the cases the Court has turned down, usually without comment or recorded dissent, were these:

- Freedom from Religion v. Colorado, a First Amendment attack on the state's display of the Ten Commandments, carved on a four-foot-high stone monument outside the capitol; the Colorado Supreme Court had split 4 to 3 on whether the display was an impermissible endorsement of religion.
- Association of National Advertisers v. Lungren, a commercial speech challenge to a California law that restricts advertisers from making certain environmental claims; a product cannot be described as "biodegradable," for example, unless it will decompose within a year, even if it meets generally accepted definitions of biodegradability.
- McKown v. Lundman, an appeal by a Christian Scientist mother from a state court judgment of liability for negligence in the death of her child from diabetes after

Continued on page 4

The World

Can African Democracy Survive Ethnic Voting?

By HOWARD W. FRENCH

DURING 17 years in power, Mathieu Kérékou, this country's former Marxist dictator, is credited with having paved all of two and a half miles of road in his native north, an arid dustbowl whose status as Benin's forgotten hinterland was left unchanged even by its favorite son.

But for all his neglect, Mr. Kérékou, who has never lived in the north as an adult, won over 90 percent of his native region's vote in the first round of this country's second-ever democratic presidential elections this month. And largely on the strength of this support, the former dictator now stands poised to defeat an incumbent, Nicéphore Soglo, who, whatever his faults, restored growth to an economy in steep decline.

When the winning region or tribe takes all, voting can divide, not unify, a nation.

Indeed, the campaigns of both men included ethnic appeals or baiting. For many, such plays bear a disturbing lesson for a continent where multi-party politics only recently began to blossom: The emotional pull of allegiances based on tribe, language and region remains far stronger than appeals based on policies and platforms.

Because of this, democratic systems throughout Africa often seem as powerless as authoritarian ones to lend legitimacy to states that were created artificially by outsiders little more than a century ago.

In countries as diverse as Ivory Coast and Zambia,

Kenya and multi-racial South Africa, political parties have been turning elections into contests of ethnic solidarity that all too often leave the winners in a position of formidable strength, and the losers feeling dangerously vulnerable. For the excluded minorities, in countries as far-flung as Angola, Liberia, Burundi and Chad, the response to this winner-take-all-style politics has been violence or outright civil war.

Why Benin Is Different

Benin itself narrowly escaped this fate 30 years ago, early in its independence from France, when it set the pace for the most coups in Africa as leaders of the north and a divided south continually vied for power.

If the Benin of the 1990's manages to avoid this outcome, it will be because political institutions that grew out of a 1990 National Conference have been able at once to demonstrate their independence and solidity, unlike those of most African countries. Here and in South Africa, to name another example, autonomous courts and legislatures help insure that even political "losers" retain some recourse to justice.

"The question is why this hasn't all broken down, as it did in the 60's and 70's," said Bruce A. Magnusson, a political scientist at the University of Wisconsin. "Part of the answer is that because the parliament plays a real role and you have a constitutional court, which is one of the most remarkable institutions in Africa, the fear of being completely excluded from the power and resources of the state is gone."

For many African leaders, and increasingly for the opposition too, the temptation to play the ethnic card is too great, and the payoff of truly independent institutions not compelling. Mr. Kérékou, for example, put a modern spin on an old trick: he used a Web page on the Internet for an illustrated tract that amounts to ethnic baiting. Mr. Soglo, a southerner, retaliated by proclaiming an official holiday for Vodoun, the ancestral religion along Benin's coast.



President Nicéphore Soglo of Benin seeking votes. He is a southerner, his election opponent a northerner.

Ethnic identification is so strong in tiny Benin that people who travel 15 miles often speak of leaving one "country" for another. In far larger states, like Zambia or Kenya, residents of distant regions feel no kinship toward each other, and in the case of peasants may not share a mutually intelligible language.

"In Nigeria, although there is apparent ethnic balance between the north, the east and the west, the three major ethnic entities of the country see the game of politics as a means of capturing power to the exclusion of the others," said Makau Mutua, a Kenyan scholar at Harvard Law School. "The state does not really exist, because its elites cannot agree to submit to it." Nations come together, he said, in response to internal shocks or external aggression, much as the

United States crystallized its national identity in its Civil War.

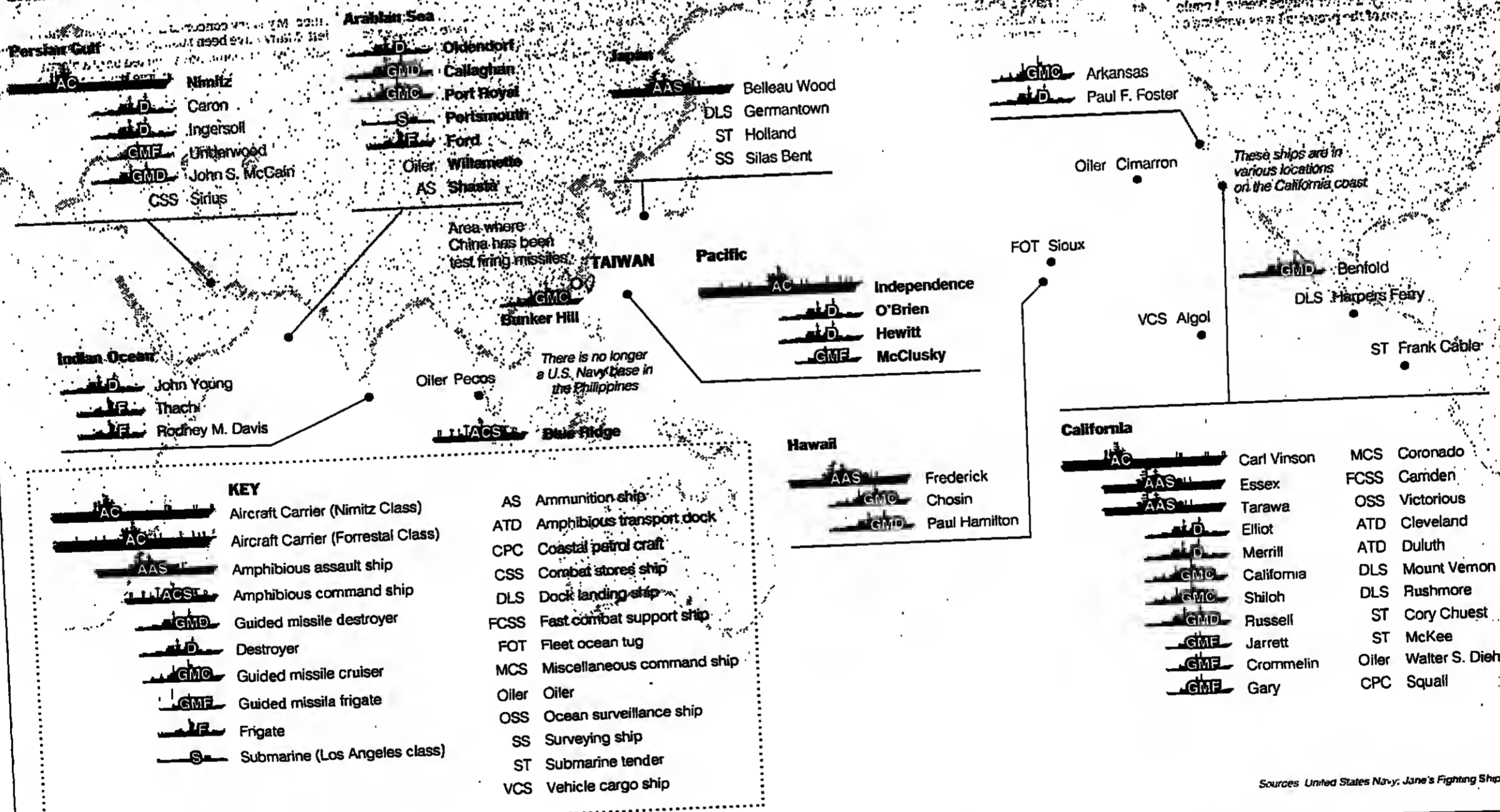
So far in Africa, however, civil wars like Liberia's or Angola's have merely highlighted the frailty of the cookie-cutter creations of the 1884-85 Conference of Berlin, where Europeans carved up the continent.

"Soglo has had a long enough track record so that one would have hoped that he could have been voted for or against more on the basis of what he has delivered rather than on the basis of ethnicity," said Will Reno, a political scientist at Florida International University in Miami. "You wonder if people aren't just determined to return to their pre-colonial identities. And when you look at what is happening in the former Soviet Union, that isn't so surprising."

A Test of Gunboat Diplomacy, 1996 Model

Muscle at Sea: U.S. Naval Forces in Asia

Locations of various ship groups. Ships in bold are headed to, or are already in, the waters near Taiwan.



Continued from page 1

he said. "China has said that they are not going to attack Taiwan, and that's exactly what we want to see happen." The ships will be in place for the elections.

Across much of Asia, the role of regional policeman falls largely to the United States Navy. Unlike the Army and the Air Force, which require land bases and airstrips, the Navy can establish a long-term presence without infringing on anyone's borders. It can be dispatched at a pace that allows diplomacy to cool a crisis even as the ships proceed; it can show resolve without risking what American generals have learned to dread: a land war in Asia.

The Navy has been patrolling Asian waters since the early part of the 19th century, and its sailors have been balancing diplomacy and warfare since the 1850's, when Commodore Matthew C. Perry used his big guns to force Japan to end 250 years of isolation.

Some Asian government officials accuse the American military of habitually overstating its role as an Asian peacekeeper. And the United States often seems under threat of overstaying its welcome. Having shut down its bases in the Philippines under nationalist pressure four years ago, it now finds that the recent rape of a 12-year-old Okinawan girl by three American servicemen has galvanized opposition to American

military bases in Okinawa and the rest of Japan. But something has obviously gone right in Asia in the years since the Vietnam War, and the American military claims at least part of the credit.

After spending much of the previous 50 years at each others' throats, Asian nations — with a few notable exceptions like North Korea, Cambodia and Vietnam — have spent the last quarter-century making peace, and making money.

Without expensive armies to build and wars to fight, most Asian nations channeled their resources into building factories and creating jobs. As a result, the continent is home to the world's fastest-growing economies, with none growing faster than China's.

China's Private Feelings

Joseph S. Nye Jr., a former Assistant Secretary of Defense who is dean of Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, said that even the Chinese privately concede that the American military presence has helped keep the peace by restraining the military ambitions of China's old foe, Japan.

"In public," he said, "the Chinese will say that no country should have the right to put its troops outside its own borders." But behind closed doors, he said, the Chinese will

"give you a lecture about the dangers of Japanese militarism" and then express their reluctant willingness to allow the American military to remain in Asia.

As a military threat, China is seen by its neighbors as more a problem for the future than the present. It has the world's largest military force, but its weaponry is mostly antiquated, its nearly 3 million troops mostly untrained in modern tactics.

The Pentagon has said that whatever its vast numerical advantage over its tiny island neighbor, China would have difficulty invading Taiwan because of its meager amphibious forces. By that logic, what was happening last week seemed an effort to do no more than right the balance of psychological power in the region, by sending a symbol of American might to parry the sense of vulnerability sowed by China's live-fire exercises off Taiwan.

But the balance of real power is shifting rapidly, and within several years, China may prove far more menacing as it tries to fulfill its aspirations as Asia's economic and military powerhouse. Its military budget has grown at a double-digit pace in recent years, with a new emphasis on advanced weapons.

The Chinese have also demonstrated a new willingness to flex their muscle. There was alarm throughout Southeast Asia last year when the Chinese Navy overran a group of tiny, potentially oil-rich atolls in the

South China Sea and raised the Chinese flag. The atolls, part of a larger island chain known as the Spratlys, are hundreds of miles from the Chinese mainland.

And as China's military strength grows, a budget-conscious United States has cut back its military forces deployed in the Pacific, alarming those of China's neighbors who had come to depend on an American defensive shield. Since 1991, the Navy's Pacific Fleet has been cut from 250 ships to 195, the number of sailors and marines from 250,000 to 215,000. The Navy is fighting to avoid any more cuts. But in that battle, the Navy confronts American taxpayers, who in one opinion poll after another have expressed the view that the United States should no longer serve as the policeman of Asia — or any other part of the world.

Navy admirals in the Pacific are now trained to recite the economic facts: The nations of Asia and the Pacific are responsible for more than one-third of all American trade, and Asian trade is directly linked to an estimated three million jobs in the United States. The loss of major Asian seaports could stem the flow of foreign oil to American ports.

"Americans have to understand what Asia means to their paychecks, what it means to their jobs," said Stanley R. Arthur, a retired admiral who commanded the Seventh Fleet from 1990 to 1992. "They have to understand who America's economic partners are."

مكتبات التحصيل

Ideas & Trends

Hoist on Their Own Ad Campaigns

By STEVEN GREENHOUSE

In the world of advertising, guerrilla warfare has broken out.

Example: The familiar shape of a vodka bottle is outlined in chalk at the blood-stained site of an automobile accident as a photographer and police investigator study the scene. In big letters at the bottom are the words, "Absolute End." The advertisement, an unmistakable parody of Absolut Vodka's ubiquitous ad campaign, notes that nearly 50 percent of auto fatalities are tied to alcohol.

Example: A glamorous blonde has a

The point it to make a hard-won image really disgusting.

mink coat wrapped around her and a look of alarm on her face. Above her are the words "What disgraces a legend most?" People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals has run this takeoff on Blackglama's "What Becomes a Legend Most?" ads, which show Lauren Bacall, Diana Ross and Luciano Pavarotti, among others, decked in fur.

Example: A teary-eyed child has blood dripping from both nostrils. "Milk. One

Awful Surprise," is written at the top of the ad. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters is using this image in fliers and soon on billboards to urge shoppers to boycott milk processed by Farmland Dairy, a New Jersey company the union is striking. The picture spoofs the dairy industry's promotional campaign, which shows stars like Pete Sampras with milk mustaches and the line, "Milk. What a Surprise!"

In these three advertisements the strategy is identical: grab the attention the enemy has generated with images that it pumped millions of dollars into.

Kalle Lasn, president of the anti-alcohol group that ran the parody of Absolut vodka, said: "We are using the power of their multimillion-dollar campaign for our purposes and against them like a judo move. Even though we're little, we take a big large corporation, and we use these images to slam them on the mat like a judo move."

Mr. Lasn's group, the Media Foundation, which is based in Vancouver, uses shock ads to fight what it sees as three scourges of society: smoking, alcoholism and rampant consumerism. His foundation designs and distributes these ads, hoping that alternative newspapers throughout North America will publish them. One recent offering, a parody of Kool cigarettes, shows a tanned, snazily dressed young man smoking, next to the words, "Utter FOOL." A Boston-based anti-smoking group called Infact is using a similar strategy with its ad showing the Marlboro man who has half his face turned into a skeleton.



The anti-Blackglama message.



The not-really-Kool message.



The drunk-driving-kills message.

This technique is, of course, one way for the small-try nonprofits to compete with their large corporate adversaries. Mr. Lasn said that an anti-alcohol group might spend \$100,000 a year on advertising, while beer, wine and spirits producers spend \$3 billion.

Ron Carver, the mastermind of the teamsters' bloody takeoff on milk mustaches, said these guerrilla advertisements also aim to debunk the hip, wholesome or glamorous images that companies have built through millions of dollars of advertising.

"These companies are spending tens of million of dollars creating good will," said Mr. Carver. "We want to expose the companies for the mean-spirited treatment of their employees."

The teamsters have also used attack ads against the Miller Brewing Company. Upset that Miller had dismissed several deliverymen in Connecticut, the teamsters ran an ad mocking Miller's new microbrew, Red Dog. Using a picture of a dazed bulldog, the ad says, "Red Dog Bites" and "Don't buy Miller products!"

Not surprisingly, some corporate targets

see these ads as hitting below the belt.

Kurt Graetzer, who runs the milk industry's mustache campaign, said he did not mind when a Dracula movie directed by Mel Brooks used a vampire with a mustache of blood to advertise itself. But kids with bloody noses are something else, he said.

It Starts Hurting

"Some ads boom all of a sudden, and then what happens is kind of out of your control," he said. "The parodies start hurting what you've spent a lot of money doing."

He was especially critical of the teamsters' use of children who look abused. "It's turned a lot of people off," he said.

Nonetheless, milk industry officials acknowledged that they would probably get nowhere if they brought trademark or copyright lawsuits to stop the ads.

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals is about to begin using another ad spoofing milk mustaches. The animal protection group is fighting a drug called Premarin, an estrogen substitute extracted

from the urine of pregnant mares. The group complains that the mares are deprived of water to keep their urine concentrated and that their foals are taken from them. The new ad shows the comedienne Sandra Bernhard with a yellow mustache. It reads, "Urine. What a surprise!"

"We're living in tabloid times," said Daniel Mathews, director of the animal group's campaign. "The more shocking and eye-catching an ad the better."

Carla Lloyd, chairwoman of Syracuse University's advertising department, praised the strategy.

"The advertising industry has invested a lot in getting a piece of a person's mind," she said. "They invest in a little piece of cerebral storage up there. When you spoof an ad, you're tapping into that memory and you're putting your own spin on it. It's pretty smart."

"Most of the people in this country are cynical about advertising anyway," she said. "They grew up watching spoofs of ads on 'Sesame Street.' These ads are in tune with how people think about advertising."

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Court Agrees Not to Agree

Continued from page 1

she summoned church practitioners to administer prayer rather than a doctor to administer insulin. The case prompted a wrenching public debate over the proper roles of church versus state in such cases.

• *Martin v. Major*, a "right to die" case from Michigan, where the state Supreme Court had refused to honor a man's stated desire not to live "like a vegetable"; the man's catastrophic neurological injuries did not place him in a clinical "vegetative state," the Michigan court said, so the view he had forcefully expressed to his wife before his accident was irrelevant.

No doubt there were valid reasons to turn down some of these cases - procedural flaws, gaps in the record or absence of a lower-court conflict. Second-guessing the Court on the basis of an anecdotal data base is tricky.

Sitting Silently

But there is a pattern here, as well as an occasional indication that the Court is not being candid about its actions. Last year, for example, controversy simmered throughout the country over the appropriate role, if any, for prayer at public school graduations. The Court had ruled in 1992 that members of the clergy could not lead prayers. Could students? Lower Federal courts have disagreed on the answer. But for months last spring, the Court sat silently, refusing to act on a closely watched appeal that an Idaho school district had filed from a ruling invalidating a policy permitting students to lead prayers at graduation. The Court waited until late June, when the student who had brought the original lawsuit had graduated, and then issued a one-sentence order vacating the lower court's ruling as moot, leaving the issue unresolved.

The Court had split 5 to 4 in the 1992 prayer case, and that bitterly fought decision, *Lee v. Weisman*, remains an unhealed wound that the Justices collectively may simply lack the appetite to reopen. The same might be said for cases concerning abortion.

Or something else may also be at work, a kind of gridlock of competing strategic considerations that has limited review of heavily freighted free speech, religion and other cases where the Court is sharply split or simply unpredictable. With the Court deeply divided over questions of due process and privacy, the assisted suicide case could well become a victim of such a strategic gridlock.

While it takes the votes of only four Justices to grant review of a case, a fifth vote is necessary to prevail on the merits. The gap between four votes to grant and five to win can be huge, and Justices have been known to vote to deny cases if they were not confident the outcome would be to their satisfaction.

In an insightful book, "Deciding to Decide: Agenda Setting in the United States Supreme Court" (Harvard University Press, 1991), H. W. Perry Jr., a political scientist at the University of Texas, called such strategic actions "defensive denials." That Mr. Perry found such behavior when he studied the Court in the late 1970's indicates that the phenomenon is hardly new. It may even have been more prevalent when the Court was more sharply split along ideological lines than it is these days, when an overall dearth of cases places each missed opportunity in sharper relief than in the past.

Light Schedule

From the 7,000 new appeals filed this term, the Justices will issue, at most, 74 decisions, down from a peak of 151 in the early 1980's and the fewest since the 1953-54 term. Since the term began in October, the Court has handed down 23 opinions. Ten years ago, the Court could not have accommodated many more cases than it was taking, while now there are yawning gaps on the calendar: only 10 cases are available to fill the 24 slots on the March argument calendar, for example. Next term's calendar, now under construction, looks equally light.

Does that mean the Court has room for the assisted suicide case? Without a doubt. Does the Court have the will and appetite to step back into the spotlight of a major societal debate? At least for now, that is the question.

مكتبة القدس

When

By SAUL HANDEL

THE term "right to die" has become a household name. It's a phrase that has become a household name. It's a phrase that has become a household name.

March 11-15: Stock

Prices

Food market

Blue chips

Small capitalization

RELATIVE TREND

Foreign Affairs

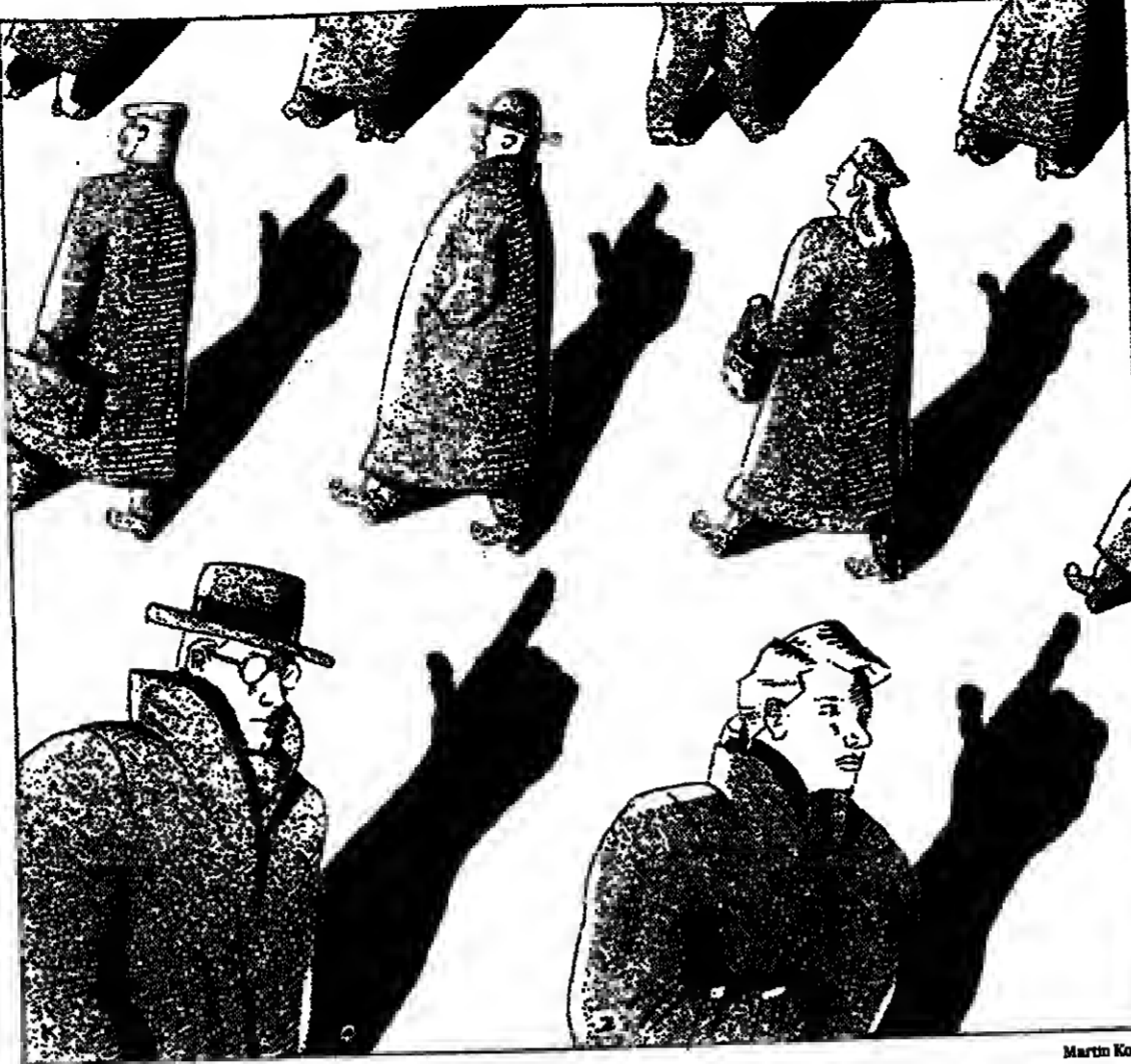
THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Bending The Mountains

TAIPEI, Taiwan As cities go, Taipei and Beijing have little in common. But having just traveled between the two, I found the mood in each eerily similar. In both capitals there is a dangerous hot-house political atmosphere, in which Taiwanese and Chinese politicians and generals, talking to themselves, have pumped themselves up with illusions and paranoia about the intentions of the other side, so much so that it's scary. Both of these nations need a dose of reality — a two-by-four right across the side of the head to be exact — that probably only the U.S. can provide at this time.

Get Taipei and Beijing talking again.

principle, setting the boundaries of what is permissible and showing both sides the pathway back to dialogue. To Taiwan the U.S. message has to be: "Your economics has changed in remarkable ways. Your politics has changed in remarkable ways. But your geography hasn't changed at all, and it's not going to. You are still 21 million Chinese living next to 1.2 billion and you have to reach an accommodation with them, because we're not going to park the U.S. Navy on your doorstep forever. Time is not on Taiwan's side in an atmosphere of confrontation with China. China can keep up a level of tension against you that will sap your economic strength. "But time is on Taiwan's side in an atmosphere of reconciliation. Because over the decades, if China stays on this free-market economic track, China will only become more like Taiwan, and Taiwan can play a major, and profitable, role in that transformation. When your election concludes next week, China will be listening carefully to what you say. Make a gesture that will calm Beijing's fears that Taiwan is seeking a diplomatic identity that would be fully independent from China, forever. Say that President Lee has 'no plans' to visit the U.S. and that Taiwan has 'no immediate intention' to pursue membership in the U.N., and then offer to resume the dialogue."



Martin Kostovicki

The People's Holocaust

By Daniel Jonah Goldhagen

ONE day in November 1942, at the height of the Germans' systematic slaughter of Polish Jewry, men serving in a battalion of about 500 reserve policemen learned that they would be undertaking yet another genocidal killing, this time of the Jews of Lukow.

That evening, according to one of the battalion members, a peculiar thing happened: "An entertainment unit of Berlin policemen... were our guests. The members of this unit had also learned of the forthcoming shooting of the Jews and indeed offered, even pleaded emphatically, for permission to participate in the execution of these Jews. This strange request was granted by the battalion."

These entertainers, like so many other ordinary Germans, willingly killed Jews. Contrary to what is commonly believed, the Germans who executed Jews were not exclusively a select group of Nazi fanatics, not only members of the SS but also tens of thousands of ordinary Germans from all walks of life. A trove of files confirms this fact. During postwar legal investigations, the West German authorities interrogated tens of thousands of former killers and put a few thousand on trial. These records have been used only selectively by scholars, in part because they are scattered throughout the justice system and not stored in historical archives. My extensive research into these files has produced a new portrait of the Germans who killed Jews and a new interpretation of the Holocaust itself.

In December 1941, the leadership of seven regional Protestant churches in Germany issued a proclamation that declared the Jews, owing to their putative racial constitution, to be incapable of being saved by baptism and said they were the "born enemies of the world and Germany." It urged that the "severest measures against the Jews be adopted."

It is not surprising therefore that the killers commonly believed that Jewish people were evil and dangerous in the extreme and therefore had to be eliminated.

A police battalion member who served in the Chelmono death camp explained in postwar legal testimony: "It did not at all occur to me that these orders could be unjust. I was then of the conviction that the Jews were not innocent but guilty. I believed the propaganda that all Jews were criminals and subhumans and that they were the cause of Germany's decline after the First World War. The thought that one should disobey or evade the order to participate in the extermination of the Jews did not therefore enter my mind at all."

A member of another police unit stated: "The Jew was not acknowledged by us to be a human being." The Germans who killed Jews could have refused without risking

Not only SS troops killed Jews. Ordinary Germans did so eagerly.

death or punishment. They chose to kill. Many knew they could refuse. Their commanders told them so.

German courts have repeatedly concluded that during the Holocaust no German was ever killed, sent to a concentration camp, jailed or punished in any serious way for refusing to kill Jews. Heinrich Himmler, who was in charge of the extermination program, held that no German should be forced to do so.

The killers' anti-Semitism also explains why, with exceptions, the Germans typically acted with zeal, brutalizing and torturing their victims. As one police battalion member testified: "I must first and foremost state categorically that whenever the superior requested them, there were enough volunteers for execution squads."

Many killers exhibited pride in their deeds, routinely taking photographs of what they did to Jews. A member of a police battalion said such photographs "were laid out hanging on the wall and anyone, as he pleased, could order copies of them."

He continued: "I too acquired these photographs through such an order, even though I had not always participated in the events that the photographs depict."

Few people believe that the Serbs who butchered and brutalized Muslims in Bosnia were forced to do so. Few believe that the Hutus who slaughtered Tutsis in Rwanda, the Turks who killed Armenians and the Khmer Rouge who decimated the Cambodian people thought that they were doing wrong.

Only when discussing the Holocaust do people routinely say that the killers were unwilling. This is odd, since so much evidence demonstrates that the German killers were like those who committed other mass slaughters.

It is the killers themselves who tell us of their basic voluntarism, of their routine and unnecessary cruelty, of their zeal in hunting down and murdering Jews, of their wives' and girlfriends' presence in the killing fields

and of their celebrations to mark the death of Jews.

As President Roman Herzog of Germany acknowledged before the Bundestag earlier this year, Nazi ideology had effects that "were so horrible, because it gradually became part of public opinion, because it was gradually injected into people's minds."

After 50 years the President of today's democratic and fully transformed Germany can finally speak the paramount truth of the Holocaust — namely, that the anti-Semitic beliefs that inspired Hitler also inspired a good part of the German people during the Nazi era — the everyone else should be able to do the same.

The inescapable, fundamental truth is that for the Holocaust to have occurred, an enormous number of ordinary Germans had to become Hitler's willing executioners. □

Liberties

MAUREEN DOWD

Rocket Scientist

O.K. I admit it. I miss Susan Thomases. I miss her intensity. I miss her balr's intensity. I miss her industrial-strength liberalism. I miss her prison matron demeanor. (She prefers to call it her "strong reality principle.") I miss her rabid maneuvering on behalf of the First Lady. I miss her name-dropping. I miss her bullying the little people. I miss her bullying Al Gore. I miss the speed-dialing the White House that earned her the nickname "Midnight Caller." I miss her subtle career hints to colleagues, along the lines of "If you do this, I will kill you! I will ruin you!" I miss her boasts that she was the only person who could call the President "stupid" to his face. I miss her knack for giving breathtakingly bad political advice.

The New York lawyer — dubbed "the Clinton Administration's King Kong Kihitzer" by The Washington Post and the "alleged kingpin of the Hillary network" by Esquire — may not be cuddly. But she's certainly king-size.

Her demure facade and memory lapses testifying before the Congressional Whitewater hearings last August were mesmerizing, but all too brief. She is no longer in the thick of things. She will not, as originally announced, be running the Clinton re-election campaign in New York.

The more colorful Friends of Bill have been banished from the kingdom. This is bad news for its political exegetes, who must make do with less scintillating insiders like Robert Rubin and Warren Christopher.

This White House started out with such tacky splendor. There was Ozark-Hollywood producer Harry Thomason swarming around with an all-access pass, trying to throw travel business to his friends. There was his designing wife, Linda Bloodworth-Thomason, scribbling a sitcom to take revenge on the press. There was Barbara Streisand, morphing into a political thinker and using state dinners as a dating tool.

It is reminded how much duller it is with Ms. Thomases on the sidelines by her central role in two new books about the Clintons.

In the novel "Primary Colors," she is the model for Lucille Kaufmann, a porcupine in power suits, tennis shoes and Gloria Steinem aviator glasses, a New York lawyer friend of Jack and Susan Stanton (read Bill and Hillary).

Although we still don't know if

Anonymous was a campaign insider, Clintonites call the portrait dead-on, even understated.

"Lucille was an old Susan friend with a disconcerting sense of ownership about the campaign," the Stephanopoulos-like narrator says. "She kibitzed by phone. Tiny things: She didn't like Jack's ties. She didn't like the color of the campaign posters. And larger things: The staff was stupid; disloyal; uncomprehending. She was an antic conspirator; she was out for blood. ... She was dangerous ... a woman without intuition or antennae."

Lucille has definite opinions about the press: "Treat them like the pigs they are. ... they're scum. They're the enemy — they're what's standing between us and victory."

In real life, Ms. Thomases handles

Desperately missing Susan.

the press with an equally deft touch. It was she who midwived the other unflattering book about the Clintons — James B. Stewart's scalding examination of the Whitewater morass, "Blood Sport."

Hillary Clinton has called her friend "a brilliant strategist" and tactician. (Smart Women, Dumb Choices.) In fact, she is a klutz. She gets snared in her own traps. She persuaded Mr. Stewart to write the book that has ended up confirming the very reporting by The Times's Jeff Gerth that she had set out to debunk.

Mr. Stewart reveals Ms. Thomases' conversation with Vincent Foster the week before he died, indicating that he was unhappy with his marriage. Mr. Stewart writes that Mr. Foster was also worried about his deteriorating friendship with Mrs. Clinton, who, he felt, had gone from relying on him in Arkansas to treating him like a bumbling rube in Washington.

Asked by Newsweek about her embarrassing backfiring maneuvers on "Blood Sport," Ms. Thomases said she regretted encouraging Mr. Stewart to write it, noting, "We all make mistakes."

With friends like these, who needs Al D'Amato? □

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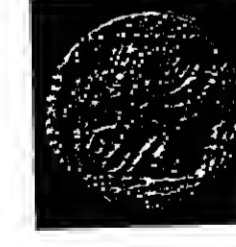
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Daniel Jonah Goldhagen, assistant professor of government and social studies at Harvard, is the author of the forthcoming book "Hitler's Willing Executioners: Ordinary Germans and the Holocaust."

Name changes a matter of public policy

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, before justices Eliezer Goldberg, Yitzhak Zamir and Dalila Dornier, in the matter of Ella Nazri, petitioner, versus the interior minister, Solange Sluk and another respondent (H.C. 6086/94).

ELLA Nazri has lived with Yehuda Sluk as his reputed wife for four years. They have two children bearing the name Sluk. Sluk is married, but has been separated from his wife for more than seven years. He instituted divorce proceedings in the Rabbinical Court which, after some years, have not yet concluded.

Under section 16 of the Names Law of 1956, the interior minister is empowered to invalidate a change of name "if he is of the opinion that the new name is likely to mislead or to infringe public policy or to offend the feelings of the public."

Nazri applied to the ministry to change her surname to Sluk, and the ministry saw fit to ask Sluk's wife if she agreed. She refused, and on that basis the minister invalidated the change on the ground that it "infringed public policy." Nazri then petitioned the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, to set the minister's decision aside.

April 19, 1994. The court held in that case that, although a reputed wife taking her companion's name could mislead some people into thinking she was married, it was not enough to justify invalidating the change. It also ruled the change alone did not infringe public policy, and it set the minister's decision aside.

The minister, he continued, sought to distinguish Efrat's case on the ground that the parties there, though not divorced, had reached a separation agreement confirmed by the court. He submitted, therefore, that in that case the parties themselves had put an end to the family unit, while in this case they were still legally married.

The minister's counsel emphasized that not only were the Rabbinical Court proceedings in the present case still in progress, but the wife seeks a reconciliation, as she had also declared before this court. The minister believed that as long as the marriage could be saved, it should be protected. Public policy demanded the protection of the institution of marriage, and rejected a reputed wife's right to assume her companion's family name as long as he was married to someone else.

The court held in Efrat's case the minister was obliged to examine each application for a change of name individually, and judge each case on its merits. The minister's counsel, in her summation, had asked the court's guidance on this point. However, a few days later the

LAW REPORT ASHER FELIX LANDAU

Knesset amended section 16 by adding a proviso that the minister may not invalidate a name change on the ground that it was chosen "because of the bond between reputed spouses." That would seem to end the matter, but other features made it desirable for the court to give the guidance requested.

Nazri had fought to change her name for nearly three years, and she was entitled to a decision without having to apply again to the minister. She also asked for costs. Moreover, it could perhaps be argued that the minister's invalidating the change was based on the injury done to Mrs. Sluk, and not because of the relationship between reputed spouses.

It was indeed the last-mentioned ground on which the minister relied, said Justice Zamir, for his counsel had informed the court categorically that if Mrs. Sluk, or others in her position, did not object, he would not invalidate the change. This showed that his decision was not made to protect the institution of marriage.

Marriage was undoubtedly a central institution in our society, he continued, and public policy demanded its protection. However, not every statute was intended for this purpose, and Efrat's case and an earlier precedent (H.C. 243/71) made it clear that the Names Law was not enacted with this object. It was

true the institution of reputed spouses damaged that of marriage. However, force of circumstances compelled the legislature to recognize it time after time, and to accord reputed wives several important rights alike to those of married women. It necessarily followed that that institution, recognized by the Knesset and, in its wake, by the courts, did not infringe public policy.

It also followed that quixotic efforts by state authorities to undermine that recognition through the Names Law were not serious.

The court explained in Efrat's case, he said, the basic right of a person in a democratic society to change his name. The wife of a reputed wife's companion could have many reasons for objecting to the reputed wife assuming her name. Not all reasons were necessarily negative. They could be aimed at protecting her standing in the community, or protecting her children. He could also understand the feelings of a wife toward a woman who "took away" her husband.

None of these reasons, however, could prevent a woman from changing her name if she wished. Mrs. Sluk had explained that she and her husband worked in the same hospital, and the change of name now considered could mislead people into thinking that the reputed wife and her husband were married. He doubted whether the circumstances would lead to such a misunderstanding, but in any case such a fear would not justify invalidating the change.

Justice Zamir then pointed out that the interests of the children also supported the change of name requested. Children were usually known by the names of both parents, and their interests were also part of public policy. The distinction relied upon by the minister's counsel between Efrat's case and the present petition did not assist the minister, he held. The principles applicable, he concluded, were clear, and any doubts which may have existed when the petition was lodged were now settled by the amendment to section 16 of the Names Law.

Justice Zamir proposed, therefore, that the petition be allowed, that the minister's decision be set aside, that the change requested in the petitioner's name be confirmed, and that the state be ordered to pay her costs in the sum of NIS 5,000.

JUSTICE DORNER concurred.

JUSTICE GOLDBERG said that in view of the amendment to section 16 of the Names Law, he agreed to the petition being allowed.

FOR THE above reasons, an order was made as proposed by Justice Zamir.

Netta Ziv appeared for Nazri, and Osnat Mandel, senior assistant state attorney, appeared for the state.

The judgment was given on February 29, 1996.

Mighty Christian of them

Bridges for Peace is devoted to helping needy Israeli Jews with no strings attached, Leah Abramowitz writes

IT sounds like the goals of a typical hard-working Jewish organization: helping new immigrants, engaging in charity by providing food baskets and repairing the houses of destitute old people, building worldwide support for Israel.

In fact, these are goals of an evangelical Christian movement called Bridges for Peace that has been operating in Jerusalem since 1977.

Bridges was founded by Dr. G. Douglas Young, who headed the Holy Land Studies Institute on Mt. Zion. As an ardent Christian Zionist and an expert on the history, archeology and cultural background of the Bible, Douglas believed in the prophetic right of the Jewish return to Zion — "their historical homeland decreed to them over 4,000 years ago by the Almighty."

He and a number of colleagues embarked on a program to counter antisemitism and negative press reports on Israel, while at the same time helping the country with tangible support.

"Several years ago," relates Clarence Wagner, director of Bridges, "one of our volunteers read an article on poverty in Israel which described the terrible living conditions of an old man in the slums of Jerusalem. He and some of his friends discovered where the poor fellow lived. They saw peeling walls, a dripping roof, broken plumbing and even more terrible conditions than was reflected in the article."

"The old man was lying on his bed, too weak to get up to greet his visitors."

The volunteers described their organization to the man — and were amused and ashamed when he reached into his pocket and took out a few agorot to contribute to their cause.

"No, no, we've come to help repair your house," they explained.

That was the beginning of a project whereby over 250 homes have been refurbished by Bridges. Bridges also provides a "welcome package" for new immigrants which includes kitchen supplies, new blankets, school bags and basic food supplies. An innovative "adopt-an-immigrant" program allows Christian supporters abroad to sponsor a new Israeli family whose members need temporary support. The sponsors send \$200-\$500 a month and stay in close contact, monitoring the progress of "their" family

and exchanging letters and photos.

So far, 315 families have been assisted through this linkage.

One such family, the Kagans (not their real name), arrived from Kiev in 1992. They were 10 people living in two rooms: elderly parents, an aunt, two sisters, their husbands and three children. All they could afford to eat was broth made from chicken feet. Bridges provided bus tickets, food supplies, medical assistance and counseling. Within a few months, one daughter had found work; another was completing ulpan and would soon be retrained as a bookkeeper. The father became a night watchman, the sons-in-law started a business and the grandmother babbly looked after the children after school. "We were ready to go back to Russia," said one daughter to the Bridges volunteer. "Now we're OK."

Probably the most far-reaching Bridges program is the food bank, organized in 1988. There are 650 families who receive food baskets weekly, mostly in Jerusalem, but some in Karmiel, Beersheba and the Tel Aviv area.

ONE of the most original means of obtaining staples is through gleanings, the ancient biblical custom of gathering what is left in the fields. Bridges has approached a number of kibbutzim and moshavim and received permission either to gather what wasn't picked or to receive an outright donation from surplus supplies. One recent week they received melons from one settlement, carrots from a moshav, and were told to take the apples remaining on the trees of a Judean Hills kibbutz.

"We even 'glean' the wholesale fruit-and-vegetable market at suo-up," says Wagner. He says that 60 percent of their needs are bought outright with contributions from abroad.

Many churches and Sunday schools are supporters of Bridges for Peace. The evangelical churches take their Bible literally and their followers give tithes and charity liberally, and "support Israel's return and right to the Holy Land," according to Wagner.

All this talk of God-given rights makes many Israelis suspicious about proselytization, despite acclamations by several American rabbis attesting to Bridges for Peace's integrity and its contributions to the Jewish people "with no strings attached."

Judge settles sandbox dispute

FOR generations parents have been telling their children to settle their differences with words, not fists. But usually those words don't include phrases like "subpoena," "restraining order," or "temporary injunction."

That was before Boston's sandbox case, pitting a three-year-old girl and her mother against a three-year-old boy and his mother.

In a possible indication of the soaring litigiousness of American society, a literal sandbox squabble has turned into a full-blown legal case between statutory grown-ups, their lawyers, and the state Supreme Court.

The results go far beyond red faces and one preliminary civil injunction that will keep the three-year-olds — and their parents — apart.

It all began February 27 in the sandbox at Charles River Park, a tony complex of high-rise apartments and condominiums.

The three-year-old daughter of Anne Pevnev was playing with the three-year-old son of Margaret Lage.

The two families are neighbors, and the two children go to the same preschool. Neither has a criminal record.

While playing, Inge's son, Jonathan, allegedly struck Pevnev's daughter, Stacey. What happened next is the subject of some very heated dispute.

Pevnev put it this way in her official complaint about the incident: "My daughter came to me and told me that a boy was kicking her. I told her to tell him to stop and not to play with him. I told him not to kick or hit her and to stay away from her."

"His mother told me I had no right to talk to her son like that. A bit later I saw him take a swing at her head with his foot... I ran up and shouted at him to stop kicking her in the head and rebuked him."

"The mother took exceptional offense at this and started screaming at ... both



According to one lawyer on the case, the entire sandbox affair should "really have never left the playground."

myself and my daughter."

This was too much for Pevnev, who took the matter to court.

"I demand that this child and his mother not be allowed to come to the playground when my daughter is there ... I want them out of the swimming pool area whenever [my daughter] is there."

Judge Charles Spurlock issued a temporary restraining order to keep Jonathan away from Stacey, then summoned the parties to court last Monday for a hearing. After learning in court that the parties were still in diapers, he modified his order somewhat.

"The defendant and plaintiff be enjoined and restrained from having any verbal contact with one another," he wrote, "and we order you and said defendant to keep each child supervised and separated from each other while in the playground area." Anyone violating the order can be held in contempt of court.

The case is quickly becoming a flash-point.

Attorney Howard Speicher, who represents Jonathan, said the entire affair has gotten out of hand. But Speicher, who is a neighbor of both women and handling the case for free, said he believed that Lage needed someone to stick up for her interests, even if the case is frivolous.

"This is something that really never should have left the playground. My client was forced to defend herself in court, and we're dealing with it," Speicher said in a telephone interview. "It's an incident that happens in every sandbox in the country, and somehow people manage to deal with it every day."

He called the situation ludicrous, pointing out, "My client did not ask for this kind of attention and thinks it's an insane situation."

Others agree.

Roderick MacLeish, a prominent Boston attorney and frequent civil litigator, said this kind of incident taints all lawyers in the public's mind and overshadows the good works they do.

(Washington Post)

Recycled water: The time to increase its use is now

EARTHLY CONCERNS
D'VORA BEN SHAUL

BY the year 2010, at least one-third of all Israeli agriculture will be irrigated by reclaimed sewage water. In fact, experts say recycled sewage water will comprise one-third of all Israel's needs. But many insist that even this is not enough, and even greater use of recycled water is necessary.

As population increases and industrialization spreads, the need for more water becomes ever more pressing. The Palestinian autonomous regions will also have an increased demand for water, because there too populations are burgeoning. Together, this places a terrible strain on already burdened water resources.

At the same time, reserves of available fresh water are dwindling, there are no more new sources to be tapped and overpumping has allowed large tracts of underground aquifers, to become saltated and unusable.

In other areas, chemical fertilizers and sewage seepage have caused wells to be permanently closed.

Given this, there remain only two choices — the desalination of salty water either from the sea or from wells that have become saline, or the wider use of recycled sewage water.

Desalination, at this point, however, is expensive, while recycling and purifying sewage water so it is safe for agricultural use costs about one-fourth the price of desalination. For this reason, many conservationists see recycled effluents as the most important future resource for agriculture and industry.

One important possible use for recycled water has been ignored lately. National planners here have always insisted that all household water be of drinking quality, which includes for watering the lawn, flushing the toilet or washing the car. Some say this is wasteful.

While it is true that putting a dual water system into houses and bringing recycled water to them would require an outlay for infrastructure, it would also mean that clean water, that is all the water except from the toilet tank, would be recycled by a far simpler process and at a comparably reduced price.

At the same time, the really polluted water could be recycled for non-edible crops, such as cotton, and for irrigating trees. The recycled "clean" water would be perfect for industry, most agriculture and for household use except for cooking, drinking and personal hygiene.

No plans are currently under way to implement such a program, but several planners say it is only a matter of time before it will become too attractive an option to be ignored any longer.

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Taiwan investors turn to gold as a safe haven

SINGAPORE (Reuters) - Taiwanese investors cleared banks of bullion bars during China's military exercises off the island last week and the effects rippled through the international market, traders and analysts say. Shipments of gold from major suppliers worldwide have been pouring into Taiwan to meet orders, as investors rediscovered gold as a safe haven in turbulent times.

Hong Kong bullion dealers argued that the effect of Taiwan's buying on the world's gold market had been largely psychological, because investor demand normally accounts for only 15 percent of the island's total gold demand. The rest is for jewelry. "I think investors in Taiwan, the really rich ones, are very sophisticated. If they want to transfer money around the world, a phone call will do," one dealer said.

Key Representative Rates
US DollarNIS 3.0920
SterlingNIS 4.7206
MarkNIS 2.1004

Precious metals close firmer COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

PRECIOUS metals closed firmer on Friday, with April gold futures firming in afternoon trading on the back of steady buying from Far East investors, analysts said. Far East buyers came into the gold market as security, in case of a political flare-up over the weekend.

April platinum and June palladium futures followed the higher trend of gold and silver, and erased morning losses on the back of decent buying after mid-session, analysts said. April gold settled 40 cents higher at \$396.90 per ounce, while May silver closed 1.5 cents higher at \$5.612 per ounce.

April platinum settled 80 cents higher at \$414, while June palladium closed 15 cents higher at \$140.50. Fund liquidation came in full force just before Friday's close in grain futures and sent corn futures to new lows, while wheat was able to hold gains made just before the selling began in earnest, traders said.

Concerns over the fate of US wheat exports to China, as well as heavier than expected rains on Thursday in wheat growing areas, drove wheat futures to a lower close on Friday. March corn ended 6 1/2 cents lower at \$3.9114 per bushel while March wheat closed 10 cents down at \$4.97 per bushel.

Soy futures moved back to recent lows after fund liquidation took over the grain pits and initiated selling. Fund selling weighed on soybeans all day, but a stronger soy oil helped to offset the weakness there.

When the buying in oil began to dry up during the floor-wide reaction, soy slipped lower on Friday in late trading to hit a new session low for the day. Sources reported speculative and local selling, as well as profit-taking, ahead of the weekend on the decline.

Saudi giant SABIC posts record profit

MANAMA (Reuters) - Saudi Arabia's industrial giant Saudi Basic Industries Corp (SABIC) said it posted a record 6.28 billion riyal (\$1.67 billion) net profit in 1995, up from 4.2 billion riyals in 1994. SABIC, which accounts for five percent of total world output of petrochemicals, proposed a higher cash dividend of three billion riyals for the year.

Chinese premier unveils anti-corruption task force to battle financial crime

BEIJING (Reuters) - Chinese Premier Li Peng has unveiled a new anti-corruption task force to battle financial crime, warning that graft threatens Communist Party rule. "Whether the anti-corruption struggle will be carried out in a thorough way and score real success, is essential to popular support and the survival of state power, as well as political and social stability," Li said in an interview with Outlook magazine published in the People's Daily yesterday.

China will set up a task force to inspect sectors such as banking, securities, real estate, land leasing, and construction contracts, which are rife with major criminal cases, Li said. China's worst corruption case last year involved Beijing vice-mayor Wang Boqiao, who committed suicide after a citywide scam involving \$37 million came to light. Wang's boss, Beijing Communist Party chief Cho Xitong, was purged from the ruling party Politburo and is reported to still be under investigation.

Among the most widespread corrupt practice in China was the random collection of unauthorized fees from schools, farmers, and businesses. He cited cases of schools that levied extra fees of as much as 10,000 yuan (\$1,200) - or double the average salary of a city resident for a year - for entry to a good school. "In some places, the accumulation of such fees has incited students into mass resistance," Li said.

Shares drop on high CPI report

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET
ROBERT DANIEL
Two-Sided Index 199.12 -2.32%
Maof Index 208.84 -2.30%

IMF conditions seen as tough for Hungary

BUDAPEST (Reuters) The stand-by loan approved by the IMF is a major achievement for Hungary, but it will face difficulties meeting the IMF's conditions, Tardos Marton, chairman of parliament's economic committee, said over the weekend. The International Monetary Fund approved on Friday a \$387 million standby loan facility with 23-month maturity to support Budapest's economic program through 1997.

Scuffle erupts as Mexican debtors storm bank meeting

CANCUN, Mexico (Reuters) - A group of debtors tussled with security guards over the weekend as they stormed a meeting of top government officials and financiers to demand high-level talks on debt relief. "They grabbed us and threw us out the back door like drunkards from a cantina," Gerardo Fernandez Morona, president of the Citizens' Assembly of Bank Debtors, told reporters.

Table with multiple columns: Commercial, Mortgage Banks & Finance, Industrial, Trade & Services, Oil Exploration, etc. Includes stock names, prices, and volume.

He said the board of directors had proposed a three billion riyal, or 30 riyals per share, cash dividend to shareholders for 1995, up from 1994's two billion riyals, or 20 riyals per share, payment.

He added it would be difficult to reduce the social security deficit to 17.8 billion forints this year by collecting \$4 billion forints to unpaid social security contributions as planned.

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK

SPORTS

Sri Lanka wins World Cup

LAHORE, Pakistan (AP) - In a spectacular upset Sri Lanka defeated the favorites Australia by a convincing four wickets to win the cricket World Cup tournament on Sunday in Lahore.

Gurusinha (65) and De Silva took charge of the innings after Sri Lanka lost its two openers for just 23 runs in the seventh over.

De Silva triggered the middle order collapse with the wickets of Taylor and Ponting in just three overs and soon Kumar Dharmaseena and Muttiah Muralidharan cashed in.

arm medium pacer Chaminda Vaas, who was hit for three boundaries and a six.

Tyson stops Bruno in third round

LAS VEGAS (AP) - Iron Mike Tyson got a piece of his undisputed heavyweight championship back Saturday night by stopping Frank Bruno in the third round before a roaring crowd of more than 16,000 at the MGM Grand Garden.

19, he was too much tiger for the 34-year-old Bruno.

The end came in the third round when the 220-pound Tyson wobbled the 247-pound Bruno with a left hook to the head.

Purdue loses to Georgia in NCAA tourney Sheffer leads UConn over E. Michigan

NEW YORK (AP) - Top-seeded Purdue, which narrowly avoided defeat in the first round of the NCAA tournament, couldn't pull out another escape in the second round.

SOUTHEAST - At Indianapolis, Mississippi State 63, Princeton 41.

come the torrid early shooting by the Eagles, who hit 13 of their first 18 shots and led 32-19.

by holding Virginia Tech without a basket for nearly seven minutes.

Eilat, Holon net last second victories

ELI GRONER

SHIMON Amsalem and Yisroel Elimelech provided closing-second heroics enabling Eilat and Holon to pull off victories in the National Basketball League last night.

an early 21-18 advantage, as the Jerusalemites looked substantially more relaxed and in control than they did a week ago against Maccabi Tel Aviv.

Inbar leads Friedmann in dash for last Olympic spot

HEATHER CHAIT

THE harrowing rivalry between Amit Inbar and Gal Friedmann for the one Olympic ticket was severely tested yesterday as the preliminary rounds of the World Windsurfing Championships set sail at Haifa's Bat Galim beach.

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Swede wins satellite
HEATHER CHAIT
THIRD seed Eyal Erlich lost the final of the pentultimate stage of the Club Hotel Eilat satellite in Jaffa yesterday to fourth seed Lars Jonsson of Sweden 7-6(7/5), 6-2.

Savchenko fired from Hapoel Beersheba
ORI LEWIS
HAPOEL Beersheba's woeful performance this year has led to the dismissal of a second coach this season, as Vitali Savchenko was sent packing by the management on Saturday night after the club fell to another defeat earlier in the day.

מכאן הוציא

